ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Grand Opera-this Evening. BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening-"The Fairy

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—This Evening—"Shakes-arian Readings—"Zymbeline,—Mrs. Frances Aune Kemble. Dr. Garmo's Hall-This Evening-"Miss Lacoste's WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATER-This range - Thris and Helen, or the Grecian Elopement-The Worrell

HALL NO. 954 BROADWAY-This Evening-Grand FRENCH THEATER-This Evening-" La Bello Heleaa" MBe. Tostee. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This After-noon, and Brening, at 2.—The Wonderful Cynocephalus—Liliputina Poules—Educated Mules—Acrobatic Skill.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening at 71.-" The OLYMPIC TREATER-This Evening at 8-"Humpty STRINGAY HALL—Final Farewell Readings by Dickens—This Evening—" Doctor Marigold," "Mrs. Gamp." WALLACK'S—This Evening at 8—" The Honey Ison "-J. W. Wallack and E. L. Davesport.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c. LECTURES.—Dr. R. H. Gilbert, on the "Life, Characteriatics, and Humerous Nayings of Artenus Ward," at Dodworth Hall to night. "Fowler & Weils, on "Phrenology," in National Hall, Harlens, to-night.

MEETINGS.—The Journeymen Printers' Coopera-tive Association, at No. 107 King et., to-night... Mass Temperance Meeting at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner Fiftieth et., between Broadway and Eighth-ave., to-night. CONCERTS.—Sixth annual Easter concert of St.
Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church Sanday-School, at St. Philip's
Church, Malberry-st., near Bleeckerst., this evening.

FAIR.—This evening, at the Church of the Medi-tor, corner of Lexington-ave, and Thirtieth-at.

Business Motices.

STARR & MARCUS. No. 22 Jours et. Up Stairs.
At Retail—Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, and Knives, the quality of which stamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the attion of the closest buyers.

TRUSSES, &c.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Money deposited now in the THIRD AVENUE VINUS BANK will draw interest from April L. Third-ave., corner of

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER is the most unbie remedy known for CANCER, SCHOPETA, KINERY DIRECTOR, impurities of the blood. Address SAIR & Co., Sheldon, Vt., or No Broome-st., New York.

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IN THE ONLY KNOWN CURE FOR CANCER, DINESES OF THE RIDNAY, AND A SPECIFIC FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. FOR SALE AND SON BROADWAY. SEND FOR PARPHLETS.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF DENTISTRY .- We have just seen a set of teeth formed by a combination of rubber and a the plate of platina, which possesses all the requisites of cleanliness, confort, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greated degree, and permades us to call the invention the Ultima Thule of Dentistry. From the rubber being adjustable to every variation of the mouth, and enabling the teeth to be fitted accurately, comfort is assured and the secretion of food in cracks, with consequent feiled oder, is entirely obvisted. Flatina being far stronger than gold, a thinner plate can be used, making the set extremely light; and the metal being incorredible, the combination is unequaled in cleanliness. The set is held perfectly farm in the mouth by atmospheric pressure, applied according to a membrand. The celebrated Dentist, Dr. Horr, of No. 878 Broadway, near Righteenthest, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of this important invention.—[Sunday Mescury.]

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. Also, Plain Furniture in great variety, at popular prices. Marks, No. 506 Broadway

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA Was introduced by the elite of the Medical Faculty about fifty years ago. Thou sands of our citizens have proven its great value in expelling morbi

In the Spring of the year nature requires a remedy to assist her expelling poleonous matter which has been retained during the consession. Swaim's Panacra fulfills all the indications needed. It pleasant to the taste, contains no mercurial ingredients, and is ver, efficacions in Scrofula and kindred diseases. For sale by W. H. SCHIRFFELIN & Co., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 Pranos, Melonkoss, and Organs, of six first-class inchers, at hargains, for each, or one-lifth cash and balance is mouthly installments; for rgnt, and runt money applied if purchased.

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SOLD BY ALL DECOGUETS AND PANCY GOODS DEALERS. INTERTROPICAL fragrance rises in invisible clouds the moment that a bottle of PHALON'S "FLON DE MAYO." the new perfume for the hand kerchief, is opened; one single drop scents a handkerchief.

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH-The best THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY

IT IS OUR OWN FAULT if we long remain martyrs to Neuralgia, Nerve ache, or, in fact, any nervous diseases, when we

FIG. 5, and promotes it to a healthy state. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot. No. 120 Themore St., Borton, Mass. Price, \$1 per backage; by mail, two postage stamps extra. MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN.

The outr reliable remedy for those brown discountaious on the face I Penny's Morn and Pincki, E. Loviux." Prepared only by Dr. B. Cenur, No. 49 Bondat, New York. 198 Sold everywhere. FOR COMEDONES, BLACK WORMS and PIMPLES OR the FACE OF Other parts of the body, age PRENT'S "CONSIDONE AND PIECE RESEARCH." Wooleanle by all the nation medicine devalers. Wassing to the part of the parts of the par

BEAUTIFUL BROWN WINDOW SHADES, elegant

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 450 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First malls hair dye and asir dyeing. All shades, at Batchelor's. 16 Bond et.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the cord, harmless, reliable, justantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST EPORT! Address Dr. Palmen only. Philadelphia, New-York, & Boaton. BRICK MACHINE.

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CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Plane Fourns were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Price, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the part 65 years.

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Ask for the WALTHAM WATCH. It is the

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WRIGHT BRINGS must be handed in To-Day.

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by Express must prepay the express charges.

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DAULY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per ar

Five copies or over, \$3 each ; 16 copies, \$45.
WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annua s. I TRIBUNE, Man Subscribers, \$2 per annual 5 copies, \$9: 11 copies, \$15: 21 copies, to one address, \$25: 21 copies, to one address, \$50: 51 copies, to one address, \$50: 51 copies, to names of subscribers, \$55. Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 20c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WHEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 and \$2 per line.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Lor The Great Exis War, Letters from the People, and the Money Market article, may be found on the second page; Shipping Intelligence on the third; and Avery's Art Sale, and the Keal Estate article on the sixth.

Judge Barrett on Saturday issued an order requiring Mr. Jay Gould and his counsel to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in refusing to appear in this city in obedience to the writ of the Court. The affidavit of the Court officer who had custody of Mr. Gould at Albany is published, and shows that Erie undertakes to buy or bully the Courts | the presence of impurity upon the bench has as well as the Legislature.

That Easter is year by year assuming a stronger hold upon us as a popular festival was fully borne out in yesterday's observance for the sake of their supposed influence. Whatof Easter Sunday. Although the weather was and the newest and brightest of Spring attire men belief is that the recest revelations that three or four wherein next to no Blacks are This is altogether too fige. The office of the Gettysburg "Swindle" has far from pleasant the churches were crowded,

universally displayed among the fairer portion of the worshipers. Our reporters give full accounts of the services at the principal churches.

Mr. Glenn has resigned his seat, feeling wronged by the action of the Assembly upon his charges. The Assembly got into a high state of virtuous indignation over Mr. Glenn's letter of resignation, in which his charges of corruption were reiterated, and wanted to tear | the control of Democratic politicians, and in the poor old gentleman to pieces. The Legislature has thus got rid of Mr. Glenn, but it Judges and all the underlings are, as a rule, has not cleared itself of the taint which his insolent and disgusting, and deeds are genuninvestigated charges have put upon it.

It is now certain that of all the acts of the Third Napoleon, none has been so unpopular and so productive of discontent as the recent Army bill. For the first time since his accession to the throne, Louis Napoleon has witnessed serious popular tumults; and, as a Cable dispatch announces this morning, the end is not yet. All the semi-official papers are endeavoring so allay public excitement, a circumstance which must strengthen the belief in the serious character of the excitement.

Gen. Meade's vigilance will go far toward securing a fair election in Georgia. His recent order for the suppressions of the "Ku-Klux Klan," an organization for the intimidation of colored voters, has been followed by one announcing that Sheriffs will not be permitted to resign till after the election, a faithful performance of their duties to be required of them meanwhile; and that deterring citizens from voting, or controlling their votes by threats of discharge from employment, is an offense punishable by a Military Commission.

Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania introduced a remarkable proposition in the House on Saturday, being a bill to provide for the testing of acts whose constitutionality may be questioned by the President and passed over his veto. The President may file in the Supreme Court such a "feigned issue" as will raise the constitutional question to be decided, and the Speaker of the House is to be compelled to appear, by record or counsel, to defend the enactments objected to by the President. The Court's opinion against an act makes it null and void, but until such a decision is pronounced it shall be deemed con-

stitutional and valid. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. In other days, the glory of our nation was an incorruptible Judiciary. Men reposed with confidence upon the honest and intelligent administration of the law of the land, and felt reasonably secure in their persons and property. Judges were appointed and confirmed by the highest executive and legislative authorities of the State; they held office during good behavior, or until an advanced period of life, and were independent of party proscription or political power. In an evil day, the great error was committed of electing Judges like Aldermen for short terms by the direct vote of the people; and from that hour the actual appointment of Judges vested in intriguing, irresponsible politicians, and the constantly recurring expiration of their terms forced men of less than Spartan virtue to court the populace and flatter party leaders. Very soon, it was found that no exertion or complaisance could insure a renomination to a worthy Judge. The place came to be regarded as valuable for the power and patronage it wielded, and men with neither moral nor intellectual fitness aspired to and obtained seats upon the bench. In an unhappy hour, it came to be suspected, and afterward to be generally believed, and finally to be known, that certain Judges were guilty of corrupt practices. By and by, the corrupt Judges were known to have so much political power that they were enabled to overawe the rest of the bench and to dictate who should be made Judges, not only in their own but even in adjoining districts. To make their own positions perfectly secure, it was understood that, to a certain extent, they made their associates partners in the profits of their profligacy, not by sharing with them, perhaps, moneys paid for decisions, nor even dividing moneys received by connivance with referees and receivers, but by showing favors to the sons and other near relatives of their colleagues. To preserve political influence, Judges became willing to sacrifice their dignity and degrade their offices by presiding over partisar political meetings, and did not hesitate to abandon their duties as Judges, but without relinquishing their salaries, in order to serve their party in constitutional conventions. Nor did they disdain to stoop and to act as members of nominating caucuses. The body of the bench escaped suspicion of that kind of corruption which consists in taking so much money for such a decision, but very few were believed to be uninfluenced by the power of men or the dread of party, and fewer still to be influenced by the fear of God. The merchant, hitherto secure in his legal rights, was advised by his counsel that, before certain Judges, it was a hopeless task to seek to avoid the ruinous step of having a receiver appointed, where the least opening for such an appointment existed, unless counsel were employed having peculiarly intimate relations with the Judge. If it was certain that the receiver could make money, it was equally certain that he would be appointed without regard to law

or equity, and the receiver's name was as well

known before as after his appointment. As to

the lesser nuisance of a referee, that was a

matter of course in any case where one could

be appointed; and, in some cases, where such

an appointment was known to the law, such as

referees to decide motions brought before the

Court on affidavits, no matter how large a

bill was charged by the receiver or the referee,

it was sure to be sanctioned by the Court, if

not perchance indorsed; and many thought

these officers had some private expenses to pay

which were not put into their bills. By degrees,

the bar were partially debauched by the grant-

ing of extra allowances unknown to the law,

and unfounded in justice or reason, demon-

strating that Judges should not be intrusted

with this much-abused privilege of paying their

favorite lawyers at the expense of suitors, and of withholding even what is just from those they do not like and do not care to win. The

most hideous development of one man's in-

fluence over the entire Court was shown where

a single Judge, sitting at special term, ventured

to speak for a majority of his associates, with

whom he must either have privately consulted,

or whom he believed too timid to differ in opin-

ion with himself upon a point he personally

wished to carry. In short, in a hundred forms,

made itself more than suspected to the bar of

this city, and the general public have become

so convinced that corruption exists, that very

the days of judicial virtue are numbered, unless those who are interested in an honest administration of justice insist upon reform. As it is now, the higher Courts are largely under the small criminal Courts the manners of the erally supposed to be done in some of those Courts, under the forms and in the name of law, which would appall the traditional "des-"pots of Europe," if practiced in their dominions. JUDGE CURTIS'S POINTS. Judge Curtis's citations of historical precedents on the second day of his argument were somewhat incongruous. Because Secretary Floyd and others resigned while the Senate was in session, and before the Tenure-of-Office law was passed, does it follow that after the law to prevent removal from office was enacted Secretaries could be removed with impunity? Having argued so clearly on the first day that the President was innocent because his attempt to remove Stanton had failed, why did Judge Curtis spoil the point by arguing on the second day, to justify the appointment of Thomas, that the President's letter created a vacancy whether Stanton obeyed it or not. His point that the law against conspiracies in any State or Territory of the Union" does not apply to the President, because he resides in the District of Columbia, is a new way of proving an alibi-by admitting the presence of the criminal and the perpetration of the crime, but pleading the absence of the statute, which was just across the Potomac-law for Arlington Hights but not for the White House. The smallest point a President ever attempted to escape upon is the question whether the word Territory in a statute should be spelled with a 'T" or a "t." If with a capital, then the

attracted so much attention did not begin to

sound the depths of judicial infamy as the same

exists at this time in this part of the State of

New-York. When a wide-spread conviction

like this exists, it is melancholy evidence that

tory" of the United States. The effort to justify Thomas's acceptance of the office by Grant's acceptance of it during in compliance with the Tenure-of-Office law, is ridiculous. The simple difference is: Grant obeyed the law, Thomas defied it.

President is innocent; but if with a " little t,"

then he is guilty, for the District of Columbia

is certainly "territory," though not a "Terri-

Judge Curtis could not avoid bringing out plainly in his speech the fact that the President ordered Thomas to take possession immediately; that the next step taken was to send for Gen. Emory, commanding the troops at Washington; and that not until he informed the President distinctly that he would obey no orders for troops unless they came through Gen. Grant, was the design to use force abandoned.

If Judge Curtis thinks it incongruous for the very House whom the President denounced to impeach him for doing so, and for the very Senate whom he denounced to try him for doing so, on the ground that they are interested parties, how much stronger would the interest and the incongruity be if the President had turned Congress out of doors, as The New-York Herald advised him to do, or hung Sumper, Stevens, and several members of both Houses, as he asked the mob to do, when swinging around the circle! Evidently then, according to Judge Curtis, they could not have tried him at all. The pretense that the impeachment of the President for his incendiary and revolutionary language is punishing "free-"dom of speech," is absurd. Impeachment is not a mode of punishment, but a means of security and of avoiding political maladministration. The grounds on which the President past three years. But the motive and effect of impeaching them are not to punish those acts, but to secure the country against similar or worse misgovernment during the next year. The Constitution leaves to the Courts the punisment of the acts for which a President may be removed, and Congress will leave their punishment to the tribunal of public opinion and impartial history.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election in this State to ratify or reject her new Free Constitution opens to-morrow (Tuesday) and is continued the two following days. The Republicans are somewhat divided, but we trust they will ratify the Constitution and elect their State Ticket, which is headed by Gen. Richard K. Scott, the able and humane chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. The Democratic ticket is headed by the Hon. William D. Porter, one of the old-time politicians, and made up entirely, we believe, of those who were Rebels. The rival tickets are as follows:

Gorernor Richard K. Scott .. William D. Porter. Lieut.-Governor....Lemuel Boozer....T. C. Perrin. Secretary of State. T. L. Cardozo Samuel Capers. Adjutant General, F. J. Moses, jr J. P. Thomas. Comptroller J. C. Neagle 8. L. Leaphart. Sup't of Schoots ... J. K. Jillson J. A. Leland.

But one of these is colored, and he is Mr. Cardozo, a native South Carolinian. Messrs. Boozer and Moses are also natives of the State, as Mr. Neagle is of North Carolina.

The State Convention which nominated the Democratic ticket above planted their party on the following platform:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the interests both of our State and our common country imperatively demand the union of all good, wise, and conservative ugen, under the banner of the National Democratic party—a party faithful to the principles of the Federal Constitution, as maintained by the fathers of the Republic; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party of South Carolina do units with the National Democratic party of the country.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of South Carolina do mite with the National Democratic party of the country, and hold themselves ready, under the Constitution and laws, to cooperate with that organization in all principles, and in all measures, that may be regarded conductve to the interests of the whole country and of all classes of the resolution. and in all measures, and the most country and of all classes of the people.

Resolved, That the people of this State, including all men prepared to act with the party, be earnestly invited to form Democratic clubs in every section of the State.

Resolved, That the people of this State be urgently recommended to go to the polls and vote against the Constitution of the Radical faction lately promulgated in Charleston, and to vote for good and true men for all offices within their gift. At the same time, in voting for officers under this Constitution, we would put on record our protest against its validity.

cers under this Constitution, we would put on record our protest against its validity.

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral clement of the body politic; and as such, in person and property, entitled to a full and equal protection under the State Constitution and laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.

-We respectfully lavite the attention of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and his organ, as also of Rev. C. Chauncey Burr and his admirers, to this new Democratic platform. Mr. Tilden has laid down the rule that no one should be allowed to vote whom we would not choose to accept as sons-in-law, which is restricting the Right of Suffrage quite too much for our "Federal "Whig" notions. Mr. Burr is perambulating our own and other States, lecturing on the natural and eternal incapacity of "niggers" to voteinferior counsel have received enormous fees their heels being too long, and something wrong about their heads. It is a standing ever the real extent of downright corruption assertion of our Northern Democrats that may be, there is no doubt at all that the com- no State has allowed Blacks to vote but

found. Yet here comes the Democracy of South Carolina-a State which has more negroes in proportion than any other-and professes itself willing to let "niggers" vote the same as Whites, exacting only the old "Federal" qualifications of property and intelligence. Yet we will warrant that Messrs Porter & Co. do not propose that their daughters shall marry negroes, no matter how wise or rich. Obviously, the National Democratic platform must soon be enlarged, so as to afford standing room for "niggers," provided they vote the Democratic ticket. Thus the world rolls on!

ADJUTANT-GEN. THOMAS.

The President's counsel have rendered the Impeachment Managers and the country generally great service by putting Gen. Thomas on the stand, and allowing us to see what kind of a substitute the President had provided in place of Secretary Stanton. Gen. Thomas had had the reputation during the war of being a wellmeaning officer-nothing more. But in putting him forward as a witness the President seems determined to add to the charge of having appointed Gen. Thomas in violation of the Constitution and the laws, the severer charge of having appointed an unmitigated blockhead, in violation of common sen se. That any witness should swear minutely to a variety of facts, swear when cross-examined with equal minuteness that these facts were all untrue, and swear again on the redirect examination to their truth, is marvelous even to those who have long experience and familiarity with all sorts of witnesses. Yet it is such a person whom "public "considerations of a high character" have impelled President Johnson to appoint to the difficult and responsible office of Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Stanton. Had no Tenureof-Office law ever been passed, the forcible removal of Secretary Stanton to make room for Lorenzo Thomas would have justified impeachment, if for no other cause than that, with nobody but Gen. Thomas in the office, there would have been a perpetual vacancy.

MR. DANIEL DREW.

This gentleman saw fit, several days since, to address us a letter regarding his connection with the Erie Railroad, and the controversy now raging relative thereto, which we promptly and conspicuously printed. As he disclaimed the recess of the Senate, and when nominated | therein acquaintance with legal subtleties, we tried to avoid them in our comments on his letter, asking his special attention only to these plain business questions:

I. How long have you, Mr. Drew, been a director of the Erie Railroad ! II. What were the aggregate amounts of its stock and

its debts respectively when you first became such direc-III. What are the like aggregates now ! IV. What have been the average yearly dividends

meantime to its non-preferred stockholders 1 V. What extensions or improvements have meantime been made which are to-day earning legal interest on

their cost ! VI. How much Eric stock in the aggregate have you, since you became a director, sold "short"-in other words, how much have you bet that the road would be less and less valuable and productive so long as you should remain one of its managers!

VII. How much, in the aggregate, have you made by these bets that you would succeed in depreciating the value of the property whereof you were a trustee ! VIII. How much have you made by getting possessi

of its bonds for less than their face and selling them at an advance or converting them into stock ? IX. What is your personal opinion of the propriety of

such " short" sales by a director as are indicated above ! X. As you say that you lent "some millions" to the road on a pledge of its stock at forty per cent. discountstock which you soon afterward sold at a large profitwill you explain how an old and busy road like the Erie earning \$14,000,000 per annum, yet paying nothing to its stockholders—came to be in such pressing want of "several millions" as to be obliged to berrow at most enormous usury ?

-More than a week has passed since we publicly asked these questions; but they remain unanswered to this hour. Why? Are accorded-why does he "dry up" so suddenly? Our questions relate directly to Mr. Drew's integrity and fidelity as the holder of a trust of great public as well as private importance. He has long enjoyed great power in the management of the Erie Road: has he wielded that power for the general good or for his own selfish advantage? What is the natural interpretation of his silence?

Mr. Drew is asking, we hear, legislation at Albany in furtherance of his projects and purposes in connection with the Erie Road. We respectfully submit to the Legislature that our questions should receive satisfactory answers before the law is altered to subserve his ends. Is not this obviously right?

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT! Presuming that the trial of Andrew Johnson on the Impeachment of the House of Representatives will result in his dismissal from

office, who is to take his place? The Federal Constitution (Art. 2, \$ 1, clause 6) prescribes that

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duries of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall agt accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Congress hereupon proceeded, on the 1st of March, 1792-more than seventy-five years ago, and with the approval of President Washington-to enact that

"In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

-Here is all the law that was ever made on the subject-as straight as a loon's leg, and never till now even proposed to be changed or invalidated. But the prospect of Mr. Johnson's dismissal has instigated some subtle genius to undertake to show that we have all been dead wrong these three-quarters of a century -that the provision of law just quoted is unconstitutional-Washington and his fellowblockheads who framed the Constitution not knowing what they were about, and passing an act which is directly in the teeth of the fundamental law which they had framed four or five years before!

How do you suppose he makes this out Listen and admire!:

"The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." (Const., art. 1, sec. 2.)
"The Scuate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempors in the absence of the Vice-President."
The President shall commission "all officers of the United States." (Const., art. 2, sec. 3.)
"No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House of Congress during his continualne in office." (Const., art. 1, sec. 6.)
"All civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." (Const. art. 2, sec. 4.)

Now it begins to convert the convert the convertions.

-Now it begins to crawl through your hair !

The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are officers of their respective Houses only, not of the United States, as officers of the United States must be commissioned by the President, and a member of Congress must not hold any office under the United States, and an officer is liable to impeachment, but members of Congress to expul-

NO. OF PROLIFFIAR.

the two Houses are doubtless in a peculiar sense officers of the United States, not in that which requires officers to be com, missioned by the President; yet we think it will not be denied that the President himself is an onlicer of the United States, yet he does not commission himself.

in consultation at the Executive mansion. The pro-Common sense revolts at these wire-drawn subtleties, which nobody ever thought of till they promised to serve a special purpose. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are "officers of the 'United States," though peculiarly constituted such, and one of them will accede to the Presidency so soon as Mr. Johnson shall have stepped out. This is the intent of the Constitution as well as the plain dictate of the law, and it will be enforced and obeyed.

MR. DICKENS.

Our readers should not fail to notice that Mr. Dickens begins this evening his concluding series of readings. He sails for Europe on the 22d, and he will read but five times in this country. It is generally understood that this will be his last visit to America, and therefore his last public appearance before an American audience. "In this life of ours," he said the other evening in Boston, "it is sad to do almost anything for the last time; but I cannot conceal it from you that, although my face will so soon be turned toward my native land, and to all that makes it dear, it is a sad considera-"tion with me that in a very few moments from this time, this brilliant hall, and all that it contains, will fade from my view forevermore. We believe it is also the intention of Mr. Dickens to retire altogether from public reading after making a final appearance in England, so that this will be the last time that we shall have the privilege of hearing this remarkable man illustrate and explain his own creations.

THE TAX-LEVY.

We print herewith the card of "An Old Tax-Payer," with reference to the withholding of the Annual Tax-Levy in the Assembly's Committee on Cities and Villages. It comes to us from a high Democratic official in our city, and is the best that can be said on that side. We call particular attention to these points:

1. It clearly admits that the bill is kept back on purpose that it may evade scrutiny and be rushed through the Legislature at the last moment at race-horse speed.

2. It pleads the fact that in recent Republican Legislatures this bill has likewise been kept back in Committee. We add that, whenever such was the fact, rascality was at the bottom-of it, and our City managers were generally its prompters. We propose not to stand this longer.

3. It certifies that not only Mayor Hoffman and Chamberlain Sweeny, but Supervisor-Senator Tweed also, have nothing to do with this holding back. "Tell that to the marines!" We all know better. 4. It intimates that the only remedy is to let

our Supervisors and Aldermen levy taxes to their heart's content, unchecked by any scrutiny at Albany. That is like cutting off a man's head for fear a wart should be developed on his chin.

Mr. "Old Tax-Payer," you are a much older and more omnivorous tax-consumer than taxpayer. We tell you now that, if that bill is not soon forthcoming and a fair opportunity allowed for scrutinizing the items, we hope and trust that it will be vetoed if there be (as of course there will be) any stealing in it.

We have a report that an up-town politician and Alderman, who is reputed to have made himself rich by municipal contracts and jobs, was recently employed to buy, in behalf of the Sisters of Charity, a block of ground which stands impeached are his misdemeanors of the they not pertinent? Mr. Drew saw fit to claim they needed, and that he managed the business a hearing in our columns, which we cheerfully so as to make them pay \$50,000 for the property, though it cost him but \$16,000.

Should this prove to be the case, we advise that Alderman not again to be a candidate for office very soon. There are thousands who will vote a little sooner for one who robs the City, who will not stand robbing the poor. And swindling the Sisters of Charity is in effect robbing the widow and the fatherless.

It seems that Mr. Wm. M. Tweed has become weary of the plainness that is supposed to characterize a Democrat, and, after searching over some old books on Heraldry, has "appropriated" a coat-of-arms-that of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The family name of the Marquis is Hay, but the leading Tammany Democrat mistook the title for the real name, and, as it embraced his own name, he conveyed it -City Hall fashion-to his own use and benefit. Imagine the Big Indian of Tammany laboring under the heraldic honors of a Scottish Marquis, his armorial insignia being the arms of Fraser in the first and fourth quarters of the shield, and those of Gifford in the second and third, and over all, upon an escutcheon of pretense, three shields for the name of Hav! We might suggest a coat-of-arms (alms) for the great office-holder that would make a much better fit; but it might be impolite. But what will the unterrified of Mackerelville say to this mushroom aristocrat? Tweed, Tweeddale, Tweddle Hall, twaddle!

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY .- Attention is called to the letter of Mr. Lyman, the President of the Company, in reply to a letter which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

The London Spectator says of our Gen. Sheridan Any one who looks narrowly into the facts will discern in the foresight, decision, speed, audacity, resolution, and wise caution of Philip Sheridan something Napoleonic. Had he been born in France ninety years ago, he would have become a Marshal and a Duke; had he been born in England, his fine military gifts would have been lost to his country, or if he had entered the army, he would have died at

THE LATE CAPT. CHARLES E. CULVER .- Some

months ago we published a brief account of the assassination of this young officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Springfield, Texas. The Rebels got up a story that Culver attacked a citizen named Stewart, and was killed by Stewart in self-defense. This Stewart, and was killed by Stewart in seif-defense. This is entirely false. Capt. Culver and his orderly were passing quietly along a wooded read, and he was shot without warning by some one in ambush; his orderly was also shotzand then the murderers split Culver's skull with an ax, and mashed the orderly's head, probably with the same weapon. The bodies were afterward carried to Stewart's house, where the false story was trade up. There were, as subsequently discovered, alone men in the party, and eight shots were fired by them, but not one by Capt. Culver or his companion. The bodies were robbed, but most of the personal property was given up to the officers who investigated the affair. Neither Stewart nor his wife were injured at all. Such are the facts, as we understand from the official investigation, and we reproduce them in justice to a brave officer whose memory is being slandered by Rebels and Copperheads even here near his home.

At a meeting of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, held in the Broome-st. M. E. Chapel on Friday ovening, reports were read by the Rev. D. L. Marks, pastor in charge of the city, and the Rev. George Hollis, pastor in charge of the cast side, which showed the mission work to be progressing. A chapel is to be exected in Perry-st, for the congregation now worshiping in Bank-st, work to be commenced on the lat of May. The subscription for the new chapel already exceeds \$8,000, of which more than \$1,000 has been paid.

WASHINGTON HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS COUNSEL DESPONDENT
—MANAGERS' MEETING — EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION CELEBRATION—THE INDIANS. T THEROMAPH TO THE TRIBUND.

The President's counsel spent most of this evening

cecdings of the Senate yesterday have sent dismay into their midst. People who have seen Mr. Johnson to-day say that he is in a state of nervous excitement, and talks as though he had lost all hope. The whole of Mr. Johnson's camp here is shocking dewhole of Mr. Johnson's camp here is shocking de-moralized, and a few more days like yesterday will drive A. J. & Co. to desperation. When the trial may end is stin' a subject of much speculation. The prevailing opinion seems to be that by the last of this week the Senate will retire to agree upon a verdict. The defense will undoubten y recall Gen. Sherman to-morrow, but under the ruling of Saturday it is not probable that he can give any testimony of material importance. It seems to be understood that this ruling of the Senate on the admissibility of Gen. Sherman's testimony will apply also to the majority of the President's witnesses, namely; McCulloch, "J. B. S.," Lew. Campbell, Gordon Granger, Gen. Rousseau, and possibly the President's Cabinet. About the latter there is some difference of opinion. The Senate may let them testify. Their testimony cannot possibly be of any importance, however, as "J. B. S." is on record in his spondence as saying that the President told him he over consulted with his Cabinet on the subject of removing Secretary Stanton and putting in Thomas as Secretary ad interim. Should all these witnesses be ruled out, there will be little left to do but take the closing arguments.

The Managers have not had a meeting since Saturday, but they will meet to-morrow morning early for consultation. Senators are generally opposed to the modification of the rule allowing more than two counsel to speak on either side on the summing up, and it is probable that they will not agree to any change looking to that end.

The President's counsel are in hopes that they may be able to get the Senate to admit the testimony of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman to-morrow, and they will make another effort to bring up the subject in some form. The sixth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation is to be celebrated in this city on the 16th inst., and the colored people are making preparations for the occasion. Among the speakers that have

for the occasion. Among the speakers that have been announced are the Hon. Messrs. O. P. Morton, James W. Nye, and Henry Wilson. John F. Cook, John M. Langston, Wm. A. Cook, Dr. Purvis, Horace Maynard, John McKee, W. B. Stokes, Geo. W. Anderson, W. D. Kelley, and Hamilton Ward.

Well informed persons from the Indian country, who are in Washington transacting business for the various tribes of the extreme North-West, express their apprehension of a renewal of Indian troubles before Summer. In several places dissatisfaction is manifested, growing out of the delay in fulfilling treaty stipulations, and on account of outrages that have been committed by whites. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has repeatedly urged Congress for an appropriation, to make good the promises and negotiations of the Peace Commissioners, but legislative action has been delayed.

The registration of voters in this city preparatory

ve action has been delayed.

The registration of voters in this city preparatory to the coming election commences on Monday. Three challengers for each political organization, are to be allowed at the polls.

THE FAREWELL TO MR. DICKENS.

Mr. Dickens has accepted the invitation of the press to a public dinner for Saturday evening, the 18th of April. This, we believe, is the only public attention Mr. Dickens has accepted in America. There will probably be a larger representation of the American press than were ever before assembled, nearly if not all the principal journals in the country this side of the Mississippi have ing been invited, together with members of the other professions. The chair is to be taken by Mr. Greeley, and, apart from the great fame which Mr. Dickens has won as a writer, his brethren of the press will be more happy to entertain him as a reporter of The Morning Chronicle, lafterward editor of The Daily News, and new, having escaped from the perils and responsibilities of the daily press, the editor and proprietor of All the Year Round. Little publicity, if any, has been given to this banquet, and we speak of it now as something that will interest our readers. Those who desire any special information in reference to to it should address Mr. Henry E. Sweetser, the Secretary of the Committee at the office of The World.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES M. COOK. SARATOGA, April 12 .- The Hon. James M. Cook, once Superintendent of Banking, and formerly State Controller, died in this town this morning in his dist

THE ASSASSINATION OF DARCY M'GEE.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST WHELAN-

RETICENCE OF THE AUTHORITIES.
OTTAWA, April 11.—Further evidence, pointng directly to Whelan as the murderer of the late Minister, has been discovered. This morning Detective Officer ullen, in looking about McKenna's saloon on Sparks-st., nearly opposite the scene of the murder, learned that the nearly opposite the seems of the murder, learned that the adjoining house, or part of it, was untenanted, and that it had been so for the past mouth, all the doors, front and otherwise, being constantly open. On the night of the murder Whelan was at McKenna's, and this morning, when the detective officer was examining the vacant premises, he discovered in the snow on the back stairs the track of a man having gone up, another having gone down the stairs. The boot marks in both corresponded in size exactly, and both fitted to a nicety the boots which the prisoner work on the night of the function. When the detective sent to Whelan in the fail this morning to precure his boots, he on the night of the murder. When the detective sent id Whelan in the jail this morning to procure his boots, he said they were not the boots which he wore on the night of the murder, but that he wore a heavier pair, which were at Mike Starr's tavern, where he lodged. On the supposition that Whelan committed the murder and theu stepped across the street, through the vacant house next to McKenna's, and thence on to Wellington-st., his sudden and mysterious disappearance after the murder would be chally accounted for. A minute or two afterward he was conversing at the Russell House corner, the did not express the least curiosity of astonishment when told that McGee had been murdered, but hurried home to bed. The Crown Prosecutor was engaged all day yesterday in the examination of the circumstabilial evidence connected with the assassination, but he decline's to druler anything for publication. The whole attention of the Government is directed to the prosecution of this investigation. It is said that the Government is in possession of evidence which very hearly completes the testimony against Whelan. The police have discovered some new facts regarding the murder, but they are enjoined to secrecy.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

| By Telegraph. |

.The Montreal banks have exported on in silver, to relieve themselves of the glut.Snow fell in Philadelphia and Baltimore

...The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived at San Francisco on Saturday. ...The U. S. steamer Resaca and the English war steamen Chanticleer were at Mazatian on the 2d inst

... The Southern Associated Press has post-poned its annual meeting until May 6. ... Judge William M. Sample, of The New-Orleans Crescent, died on Friday.

....Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, denies that he advised the Conservatives to take no action in the approaching election.

... The Montgomery (Ala.) City Council has voted \$500,000 to aid in building the south and North Alabama Railroad.

... The Casco Porgy Oil Co.'s factory, on Peak's Island, near Portland, Me., was burned on Friday night.

night. Mr. George W. Randall, a Montreal Rail-road conductor, fell from a car near Concord, N. H., on Saturday, and was killed.

.... The Republican County ticket in Davidson

County, Tenn., was elected on Saturday. One colored and two white men were chosen.

A shooting affray occurred on Sunday in Hompstead, Texas, growing out of the murder of Mr. Saunders. Three whites were killed and two blacks were wounded, one of them while in search of a physician.

The Wroming Conference of the M. E.

... The Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church is holding its annual session in Bighamton Bishop Calvin Kingley presides. The delegates to the General Conference are the Rev. Drs. George Peck, Nelson Paddock, and Clark.

Hill in Boston. An Irishman having disappeared, it is charged that negroes murdered him, and it has therefore become necessary to double the Police force in the neighborhood.

Henry Gangran, of New-York was shot and killed in Mashville on Saturday evening by Jack Cunniugham. Both were gamblers... Henry Fitzpatrick colored, was recently hanged in Maury County, Tenn., by a disgussed mob.

BANQUET TO MR. BURLINGAME AND THE CUL-

NESE EMBASSY. SAN FRANCISCO, April 11,-Arrangements are on foot here for a superb banquet to the Hon. Anson Bur-lingame and the Chinese Embasey. Gov. Haight will